

meeting is the formulation of policies which will guarantee the right of way for the control of the shipyards and materials which the shipyards may demand.

It is believed that Mr. Hurley and Mr. Hoover will give the other members a clear cut picture of what this nation needs in shipping if the food and war needs of Europe are to be met. Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Harrah, who controls raw materials; Mr. McCormick, who by license of imports and exports can control industries dependent on materials used in shipyards; and Mr. Garfield, who must know the order of preference for shipments of fuel to manufacturers, must assume the burden of working out a comprehensive system by which the daily requirements of the various sections can be threshed out daily without impairing the programmes of Mr. Hurley and Mr. Hoover.

The conference is the outcome of the failure of the Super-War Council to achieve results. In effect it is a meeting of the Super-War Council with President Wilson at the head of the table, occupying the position of chairman, with power to make final decision on all questions presented by the members. At previous meetings of the Super-War Council there has been much talk and little decisive action. The President has been surprised and disappointed by the results of the conference and is understood to have called the meeting to-morrow in the belief that the various chiefs of departments can be brought to realize the necessity of reaching decisions quickly and with thought centered on the success of the war plan as a whole rather than on the benefit which accrues to their individual departments.

It is believed that the conference may be the forerunner of a series of weekly meetings of the same character. While it is possible that Secretary McAdoo will not attend future meetings it is thought he will be represented.

Mr. McAdoo by nature is impatient of the practice of conferences in the conduct of the war. He believes that they may be all right for the other fellows, but he prefers to get things done by his conferring by telephone. He devotes two afternoons a week to Cabinet meetings and two afternoons to conferences with the board of railroad advisors.

It is not considered as likely that he will be able to give up the after-noon sessions of the Super-War Council. If it is possible that President Wilson believes such a meeting should be held each week at the White House.

NEW PRICE FIXING BODY.

Will Act Under War Board on All Basic Raw Materials.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Creation of a price fixing board under the War Industries Board, which will pass upon prices for all basic raw materials purchased by the Government and establish price fixing for the same, was announced to-day by the Council of National Defense.

The committee is composed of the following: Robert S. Brookings of the War Industries Board, chairman; Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, surveyor-general of supplies for the War Department; Paymaster John Hancock of the Bureau of supplies and accounts of the Navy; Fuel Administrator Garfield, F. W. Taussig, chairman of the Tariff Commission; W. J. Clegg, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; Hugh Prayne of the War Industries Board; Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board; and a civilian member to be appointed later.

"The object of the price fixing committee is twofold," the announcement said. "First, to prevent the war from being a judicial nature, for the purpose implied in its name and it will serve this purpose through being made up of men separated from the war by industrial interests that their motives and actions in the determination of prices can be subject to no suspicion of mercenary interests."

"Prices will not be made until after the war has been passed upon by the Federal Trade Commission. With costs as a basis, the price fixing committee will then consider problems of production and distribution before arriving at its decisions."

"The second object to be achieved by the price fixing committee is speed. The committee will sit all the time and will thus eliminate unnecessary delay caused by the consideration of price fixing problems in several different quarters."

\$1,300,000,000 BILL FOR NAVY READY

Daniels Praises Measure Reported to House—Makes \$3,000,000,000 in 12 Months.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The annual naval appropriation bill, carrying more than \$1,300,000,000 and authorizing a wartime increase in the navy's enlisted strength from 87,000 to 150,000 men, was reported to the House to-day by Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee.

Secretary Daniels to-night expressed complete satisfaction with the measure, saying the committee had improved upon official recommendations as a result of a thorough study of the Department and its needs.

"The bill is larger by over \$500,000,000 than any prior naval bill, carrying roundly \$1,327,000,000," said Mr. Daniels. "This sum, plus the \$1,000,000,000 year's bill and the supplemental appropriations carried in the two deficiency bills of the preceding session, makes almost three billions of dollars provided for the navy in a little more than twelve months."

"The total expenditures of the navy from 1794 to 1917 inclusive, a period of 123 years, only exceeded this sum by three hundred and sixty-five million dollars."

"Almost \$200,000,000 is provided for aviation purposes, and while I cannot make public the details to which this large credit is to be applied it represents what our experts felt necessary, and will be used to increase greatly the efficiency of the excellent services the naval aviators are performing."

The bill provides the money necessary to carry forward the three-year programme of dreadnaughts, battle cruisers and other ships already authorized.

"It provides, as recommended, another emergency fund of \$100,000,000, which may be used in the construction of destroyers and other small craft, which are the most pressing needs in the fight against the submarines."

"I am also going to press the construction of the big craft as soon as possible."

CUBAN AMNESTY FREES GOMEZ

Former President Had Been Under Guard at Plantation.

HAVANA, March 19.—Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, former president of Cuba and one of the leaders of the revolutionary movement last year, gained his complete liberty to-day by reason of the amnesty law signed by President Mas y Soler. This bill grants amnesty to all civilians who took part in the rising.

Gen. Gomez has been living under guard at his plantation America since his removal from the Presidency several months ago.

AMERICAN GUNS SILENCED BATTERY

German Mine Throwers Blown Up in Luneville Sector.

IRISH LAID FOR TEUTONS

Sought Some Scalps on St. Patrick's Day, but Enemy Heads Were Invisible.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 19.—American artillery in the Luneville sector has found and blown up a battery of mine throwers, one of which a few days ago obtained a direct hit on a dugout in which were a number of American soldiers, most of them of Irish descent.

The battery had been causing a great deal of trouble for several days, and the Americans were determined to put it out of action. It was found after considerable trouble, and the artillery concentrated high explosives on it.

A patrol of twenty-four men, half Americans and half French, Sunday night went into the German lines from an isolated portion of the sector. It completed its mission of reconnaissance, bringing back the desired information. The patrol had a short skirmish, but obtained no prisoners.

On St. Patrick's day Irishmen of a certain regiment serving in the Luneville sector held an appropriate celebration. The men had entertained hopes that something would develop which would enable them to lie low or capture some Germans by way of celebration, but nothing out of the ordinary happened.

Now I am strolling down the narrow way of duckboards in the mud.

Gun Bombardment Sunday.

Gun extraordinary artillery activity developed in the Chemin des Dames sector, where some troops from New England are training. The enemy began a gas bombardment late Saturday night and continued it until Sunday. A vigorous reply was made by both American and French batteries, which gave the Germans about four times as much as they sent over. Massachusetts troops bore the brunt of the gas.

Three thousand shells were fired Sunday from the sector in which the Americans were stationed, a large proportion of them being gas shells.

Within the enemy lines were bombarded.

An American patrol between Rensselaers Wood and Jarry Wood between the lines of the American and German forces, encountered an enemy patrol. For an hour and a half the American patrol tried to make some of the enemy prisoners, but without result.

With pistols and rifles occurred as the Germans retired, jumping from tree to tree. American snipers made a number of lucky shots and Germans were seen to fall.

The telephone wires within the American lines were tapped again during the night not far from where the patrol was engaged. The enemy artillery fired a number of gas shells at our lines.

American Drive Off Airplanes.

The weather has been well suited for aerial work. American anti-aircraft guns drove off at least six enemy airplanes, while others crossed the lines at such a height that they were out of range.

Sunday night airplanes from the rear of the American lines crossed over to the German zone. Soon after many explosions were heard and seen in the direction of Metz.

American planes discovered during the night that the Germans are constructing a first line in many places virtually has been abandoned. It is believed that the accurate American artillery fire has had something to do with this.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS URGED IN LORDS

Lansdowne Says It Must Have Power to Pronounce International Outlawry.

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Parmoor moved a resolution approving the principle of a League of Nations and the constitution of a tribunal whose orders should be enforceable by adequate sanctions.

Lord Lansdowne said that two essentials were requisite for a league of nations. The first was, in his view, that it must be open to all and comprise all the important Powers, while the second was that it should be armed with executive powers sufficient to secure unquestionable obedience to its decisions.

Lord Lansdowne said he believed that if the league was able to apply pressure in different shapes it could guarantee peace in the civilized world, or at least secure a delay for discussion and conciliation which would in many cases effectually avoid the threatened dangers.

He believed the league entirely favorable to the formation of such a league, one of the most hopeful omens being the interest taken in it in the United States, without whose adhesion the consummation of the idea would be beyond realization.

Considering America's great world trade, he said, there was no country which could use the economic weapon so effectively.

Executive agreement with President Wilson's idea that it might be necessary to exclude Germany from free economic intercourse if she continues to disturb the peace of the world.

Lord Lansdowne discussed the admission of the Central Powers to the league.

Regarding the suggested impossibility of admitting Germany because she could not be trusted, he said nobody proposed to rely upon the German pledge or the German signature.

The essence of the proposal was that the league be admitted to partnership with some extent part to their sovereign rights and enter into a compact to conform to whatever code of international law was laid down by the league itself.

If the league, he argued, was able to pronounce sentence of international outlawry for peace at any cost. Despite the fact that these reports may appear as absurdities many persons agreed that there was something in them.

(Continued from page 1)

28

The Nation's Honor Roll.

[CASUALTIES NEWLY REPORTED.]

Killed in action. 2 Severely wounded. 2
Died of wounds. 3 Slightly wounded. 0
Died of accident. 3 Injured in accidents. 0
Died of disease. 12 Killed or captured. 0
TOTAL KILLED IN ACTION REPORTED TO DATE, 374.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The casualty list issued to-day by the War Department contained thirty names.

Among those killed in action, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those severely wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those slightly wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those killed in action, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those severely wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those slightly wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those killed in action, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those severely wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those slightly wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those killed in action, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those severely wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those slightly wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those killed in action, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those severely wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those slightly wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those killed in action, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those severely wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those slightly wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those killed in action, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those severely wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those slightly wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those killed in action, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those severely wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those slightly wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those killed in action, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those severely wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those slightly wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those killed in action, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those severely wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

Among those slightly wounded, Lieut. George O. Mitchell died of accident.

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193